

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

REFERRING to the NOTICE of 20th December, 1902 and subsequent Notices. Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from 1st October next, the currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at Dollars \$0.37, at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

H. BUELOW FRIKKE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1907. 1533

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1907.

Our readers must be awaiting with considerable interest some further information regarding the announcement made in the *Daily Press* a few days ago, of the proposed reorganisation of the Imperial Colonial Office, including the establishment of a secretariat to the newly constituted Imperial Conference. Lord Elgin's announcement to the House of Lords was too brief to satisfy curiosity on all points. There is a promising sound about the determination to separate the departments of the Colonial Office so that there will be "a distinct division dealing with the affairs of the responsibly governed colonies." It now appears that as a result of the changes, the irresponsibly governed colonies, as we feel obliged to call them, must receive more notice and special attention, and time only can show if this is to be for better or worse. Instead of the four departments, each with an Assistant Secretary of State, there are to be three. There will be the "Dominion" Department, confining its attentions to the Dominions and such protectorates as march with their borders, or are what is called "geographically dependent" upon them. The Crown Colonies get a Department all to themselves, and as they require more attention than all the rest put together, it is fitting that their own particular Department should retain the comprehensive title of "the Colonial Department." The term "colony" as now employed at Home will be understood to mean "Crown Colony." The late Conference has had the result of

eliminating a word that to our bigger, democratic, independent, and touchy dependencies was becoming offensive. If their loyalty can be secured by such a verbal concession to their pride of status, we need not grumble. An indulgent smile seems more fitting. It has been pointed out that "the new departmental change is as full of meaning, in its way, as that which in the middle of last century severed the Colonies from their incongruous association with the War Department." There remains the third or "General" Department, to occupy itself with legal, financial and other business, under the supervision of the Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State. It will be interesting to learn, as we hope to do by a later mail, just how far this Department is likely to overlap the others. Apparently it is to have permanent committees of experts, to "take a collective view" of contracts, concessions, and questions of patronage. We hope it may early take a collective view of the Crown Agent system. There is at present a good deal of uncertainty as to the precise nature and scope of its duties, and as to its relation to the other two Departments. The *Times* says that its first secretary is to be Mr. J. W. H. Stevenson, who is now, as Assistant Under-Secretary, in charge of the department comprising South Africa, and who accompanied Mr. Chamberlain on his South African tour.

No one on the Colonial Office staff could well have a better claim to the appointment, for Mr. Just was joint secretary to the late Conference and assistant secretary to the first Conference twenty years ago. His subordinates are also to be members of the Civil Service, and Lord Elgin is confident of being able to find men who have visited the self-governing colonies. But what is to be the status of the Secretariat? From Lord Elgin's statement it might almost appear that it is to be an appendage to the "general" department, or even an integral part of it. We can scarcely suppose this to be the case, but it seems clear, at any rate, that it will be an integral part of the Colonial Office. It must be confessed that Lord Elgin's allusions to its status are not altogether reassuring. He says "a great deal of secretaries should be filled by a man of standing which would justify his access, whenever necessary, direct to the Secretary of State." Certainly it should be, that is putting it very low when we remember that the original suggestion was for a Secretariat distinct from the Colonial Office, and responsible to the Conference alone.

The objection appears to be that the wishes of the Conference have not been fully met. The new Secretariat, emanating from and remaining a part of the Colonial Office, cannot be considered as altogether and solely responsible to the independent states of the new Imperial federation and the British Premier. It will require comments from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa before we can tell whether the change has gone far enough, or is only a half measure. At present, the only home papers who seem to have clear ideas on the subject consider that more will be required to satisfy the Colonies—and Dominions.

The new treasurer of the Kowloon C. C. is Mr. F. P. Shroff and not Mr. P. B. Shroff, as reported yesterday.

A coolie was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Melbourne to three weeks' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of clothing and having given false information to a pawnbroker.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Mr. S. N. 22 ... \$17.50
Capt. C. V. Lloyd \$1.90

The following will represent the Civil Service Club against the Royal Artillery on the C. S. Ground to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.15 p.m. sharp—H. T. Jackson (Capt.), F. A. B. den, L. E. Brett, B. W. Welch, A. R. F. Raven, P. R. Adams, A. M. Thornhill, F. Bacon, E. B. Reed, J. Jordan and A. Pile.

The return of visitors of the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 22nd September, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 69 to the Library and 135 to the Museum; and of Chinese 144 to the former and 1,963 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 510 persons and the Museum by 2,118.

A fireman employed by the Electric Tramway Company took advantage of the snapping of a belt on Wednesday to cut off a couple of feet when the men in charge were having tiffin. He was discovered before he left the premises and on being brought before Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

A woman was convicted at the Magistracy of having stolen telephone wire, the property of the Crown, at Shaokwan and was sentenced by Mr. Melbourne to seven days' imprisonment. Mr. Jackson, however, appeared shortly afterwards and asked for the case to be re-heard. This was done and the defendant was bound over to come up for judgment when called upon.

The Press Association is requested by Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, to say that he did not, when giving evidence before the Metropolitan Police Commission recently, use the words, "A damnable imputation against a respectable medical man." The actual words read from manuscript were: "A damaging imputation against a respectable married man."

The "Hunan" will leave here for Canton on Saturday night at 10 p.m. taking passengers only.

Mr. Fell, who assisted in the capture of Adsett at Chefoo, is on his way from Manila to give evidence in the approaching trial.

The American Consulate General received the following typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory at 6.45 a.m. yesterday: "September 25th, 1907, 6.30 p.m. typhoon crossing north Guam."

The German gunboat "Tiger" has again left Hongkong to search for the "Sulberg" as it was reported by fishermen that two masts were seen projecting from the water near St. John's Island.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, the champion of English billiards is expected to reach the Colony this morning from Australia by the *Empire*, and arrangements have been made for him to play some exhibition games this evening at the Hongkong Club.

At Messrs. Hughes and Hough's sales rooms yesterday the piece of land registered as Section No. 1 of Section A of Island Lot No. 100, together with the messuages thereon known as 289 Queen's Road Central was sold to Mr. Tai Chee Ho for \$17,400.

The official review of Irrigation in India in 1905-06 shows a total area of nearly 21,000,000 acres irrigated and a net return upon capital of 67 per cent., against 20,000,000 acres irrigated and 7 per cent. return in the previous twelve months. The Punjab Canals brought in close upon 11 per cent. upon capital outlay, and the Madras Presidency Works 9½ per cent.

In an infant school the teacher chose the miracle of the water being turned into wine as the subject for the usual lesson. In telling the story she occasionally asked a few questions. One of them was: "When the new wine was brought to the governor of the feast, what did he say?" A little girl, remembering what she had heard probably on some festive occasion, called out, "Here's luck."

A popular Singapore skipper has made a profit of \$7,000 on a pearl, which he purchased from a Chinese trader on his last trip. The trader bought the pearl from a native diver and made a profit of \$5,000. The pearl dealer who purchased the gem from the Captain is likely to make a profit of \$3,000 by sending the pearl home. It is a beautiful gem, 72 grains in weight, of perfect colour and absolutely spherical in shape. The Paris or London value is believed to be fully \$25,000.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Pharos* Gazette, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., alluded to the railway crisis in England. He predicted that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was bound to succeed in the conflict to secure recognition by the Companies. The present agitation had been responsible for an increase of 40,000 in the membership of the Society. Mr. Keir Hardie remarked that he was impressed by the system of control of Chinese labour in the Straits.

The appeal presented to the Mysore Chief Court by Dr. Stokes, a medical practitioner, who was recently convicted by Mr. P. F. Bowring, 1st class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, for contempt of Court and sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees 50, was to be heard by the Chief Court on September 23. The result of the appeal will be closely watched by professional men, says a contemporary, as Dr. Stokes was punished for maintaining that he was privileged not to answer a question seeking information of a professional nature till he had been paid his fee for such information.

The Socialist party in Holland find no advantage in colonial possessions. One of their spokesmen, Van Kol by name, lately visited Netherlands India, to see for himself how the colony stood. He has published an article in a magazine giving the result of the tour. The conclusion drawn is that the Dutch colonies yield no advantage whatever to the working classes in the mother-country. He is of opinion that the workmen will be glad to get rid of the colonies. The only reason for keeping them—a purely sentimental one—holds good for the ruling class, but not for the proletariat of Holland. Mr. Van Kol frankly advises the sale of all the Dutch colonies.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

The local branch yesterday received from the London Office a telegram advising that an interim dividend has been declared for the past half-year to 30th June 1907 at 13 per cent. p.a. free of Income Tax.

THE SWATOV REBELLION CASE.

THE STRAITS PETITION.

With reference to the cable in yesterday's issue announcing that the Straits Chinese propose to present a petition to Sir Frederick Lugard for the liberation of Lu Kai Shing, we learn that the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, who received a telegram from the Straits acquainting him with the intention of the Chinese there, has handed the cable to Mr. Otto Keng Sing who is acting for the prisoner. It will be for him to decide what advice should be given to the Straits Chinese in the matter. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, who moved for the writ of *habeas corpus*, only did so in the absence of Sir Henry Berkeley.

One thing seems clear, that the Straits Chinese would hardly be so much interested in the fate of a mere armed robber. This petition offers more than a presumption that he was a bona fide political offender.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, September 25th.

It has been decided to nominate Mr. Hearst as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

THE ANTWERP STRIKE.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Antwerp dockers have resumed work temporarily at the old terms.

THE AGREEMENT WITH
RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 26th.

Russia by the new Agreement with England relinquishes her claims in Afghanistan, and (agrees?) to two spheres of influence in Persia.

The question of China's suzerainty in Tibet is recognised as being closed for three years.

OIL TANKS FOR NAVAL USE.

LONDON, September 26th.

Immense oil tanks have been ordered to be erected at Gosport for the Navy.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, September 26th.

Heavy floods have occurred in Spain, and great loss of life and property are reported from Malaga.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Countess Montignoso was married in London to Mr. Toselli, a music teacher.

THE ARBUTHNOT TRIAL.

LONDON, September 26th.

Sir George Arbuthnot, of the well known Indian firm has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for fraud.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

MOROCCO.

LONDON, September 24th.

Philibert reports from Casablanca that three of the tribes have signed their submission, given hostages, agreed to surrender their arms and the assailants of Europeans on the 1st August, and to pay an indemnity.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 24th.

The first stage of the elections for the new Duma, is marked by unprecedented obstructions and apathy.

MARCONI GRAPHIC TRANS-
ATLANTIC SERVICE.

LONDON, September 24th.

Signor Marconi has arrived at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and announces that all obstacles have been finally overcome for a transatlantic Marconi service which will be opened in three weeks.

THE PEAK TRAMWAY.

We are informed that on Wednesday afternoon several official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council accompanied His Excellency the Governor in a tour of inspection over the proposed new route for the Peak Tramway. Great discussion took place with regard to the effect on the proposed route on the new Gardens. Traversing these, the tramway will by no means detract from the beauty of the gardens, but the question to be decided is whether the public utility is sufficient justification for whatever damage may be done to the beautiful gardens.

NEW TERRITORY NEWS.

NO TRUTH IN STORY OF ATTACK ON SURVIVORS.

We are informed that the statement which appeared in several of the local newspapers yesterday to the effect that one of the survey parties on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway had had serious trouble with villagers is incorrect. There was a slight disturbance owing to some survey flags having been placed close to a grave, and some mud was thrown, but no serious damage was done. The survey work has not in any way been interrupted.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 26th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

A SPECIAL DEFENCE.

Lam Wing brought action against the Po Song firm to recover \$184, being principal and interest due on a promissory note, Mr. R. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant.

Mr. R. Harding said the claim against the defendant was an endorsement of a promissory note made by the defendant firm, or in the alternative the claim was for money lent. Mr. Harding first wished to ask his Lordship whether the note in question was a promissory note, because if it was not he had not sufficient evidence to proceed with the case as the original lender was absent. His Lordship held that the note was a promissory note.

Mr. R. Harding—That being the case, my friend gives notice of a special defence, "want of consideration." Having received that notice I wrote to my friend asking him for particulars as to whether it was total or only partial want of consideration. In reply I received a letter stating that the defendants received no consideration for the instrument sued upon in this action.

Mr. R. A. Harding—In addition to the other defence, we have received no money and say it is a forgery.

Mr. R. Harding—If it is a forged chop no consideration is possible.

Plaintiff then gave evidence as to the loan and in cross-examination was asked if he knew the address of one Han Kue, who endorsed the note. Plaintiff said he resided at Shek Lung, but could not give his address. Later, he said he had written to him to ask him to come to Hongkong.

His Lordship—What did you do with the letter? Did you hang it up outside the city wall?

Plaintiff said he sent it to a certain rice shop, from which place he thought it would reach Han Kue.

After further evidence was called the case was adjourned.

WATER POLO SHIELD
COMPETITION.

V.R.C. WIN THE SHIELD.

One of the fastest and most exciting matches of water polo that has taken place this season was the final for the shield which was brought off at the V.R.C. yesterday afternoon, the Club's "A" team and the 87th Co. R.G.A. being the finalists. The players in the "A" team were—L. E. Lammert (goal), A. E. Alves, P. M. Remedios, A. V. Barros, H. A. Lammert, H. C. Sayer and J. M. Rosa Pereira. The R.G.A. representatives were, Gr. Rodwell (goal), Gunners O'Donoghue, Ward, Greenwood, Fleetwood, Cantor and Bloomfield.

Play opened with the V.R.C. men attacking, and some smart work followed before the Artillery men prior to H. A. Lammert taking the first shot. It went over the horizontal, and a second attempt by Alves proved abortive. The "A" team's goal was then visited, but the stay there was brief. Exciting play followed before the soldiers' net and eventually Remedios put the civilians one up. The re-start saw some smart play among the Artillery, and Cantor made a very good attempt to equalise from the centre of the arena, but was unable to pass Lammert. Following this H. A. Lammert and Alves again tried to score, but Rodwell was successful in keeping the ball out. After this H. A. Lammert was taken ill and had to get out of the water for a time. It was not long before he returned, however, and play was resumed, but there was nothing further to record before half-time, when the score stood:—

V.R.C. "A" 1
Royal Garrison Artillery 0

The soldiers were again forced to defend in the second half, and a foul given against them resulted in H. A. Lammert scoring a second goal for the V.R.C. The succeeding play was very fast, and during the half the men of the civilian team proved the stayers. Cantor and Bloomfield were the gratifiers for the military team, especially Cantor who was doing excellent work and sending in some exceptional shots. Rodwell in goal, also had a hard afternoon's work and did well to keep the score as it stood. When time was called the score was:—

V.R.C. "A" 2
Royal Garrison Artillery 0

Mr. R. Henderson carried out the onerous duties of referee to the satisfaction of all parties.

In the Club House later Mr. A. RODGER, the president, presented the shield and medals to the winners. In doing so he said the teams were fairly evenly matched, and he was sure nobody would grudge the V.R.C. their win, for they won on the merits. Many matches had been played during the season, and there had been many good wins, and he thought that this year more interest had been shown in water polo than ever before.

He might say there was very little between the V.R.C., the "Corinthians" and the 87th Co. R.G.A., and if they were put in the field at any time they could put up a good match. The win would depend on the men in the best form and the luck. Mr. Rodgers then presented the shield to the captain, the medals to the players, and medals to the runners up who, he said, played a good, clean game. He hoped they would still carry on with their training and next year if they became just a little better they would have a good chance of winning.

Mr. Rodgers concluded by congratulating the referee on the manner in which he had carried out his duties, and trusted that if Mr. Henderson did not undertake the task next year they would get a good man (cheers). The ceremony concluded with three cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. Rodgers.

THE HONGKONG "BASKET."

AN AMERICAN VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.
The view of Hongkong from the harbour has often been compared with that of Genoa, and now from an American paper we learn that the Colony bears a striking resemblance to Pomeroy on the Ohio. The people of Pomeroy have recently been told a great deal about this "great Chinese City" built upon the hills like unto Pomeroy. A few months ago the editor of the *Pomeroy Democrat* passed through Hongkong on his way to Manila and took a few notes which have found their way into print. He evidently conceived a great respect for the energy and enterprise which have built up the city of Victoria, and we gather that Hongkong can give points to Pomeroy and win hands down. Hongkong and Pomeroy are alike in this respect, that he who builds a home must first dig up a hole or dig down a hill, but we do these things better in Hongkong it seems than they do in Pomeroy. At least we think such a conviction prompted the wish that the fault-finders of Pomeroy might see Hongkong. Our reclamations and our mountain residences are alluded to with evident admiration, but incidentally we gather that our visitor left us with the impression that the white men of Hongkong are a lay lot.

While in the Colony the editor stayed at a house on the hill, from which he wrote his description of the Colony. "I came up here in a basket," "A basket"—the Hongkong sedan chair a basket! Why even the coolies, who will respond with alacrity—at times—to the call of "chair," would stand stonemason on hearing a call for a "basket." But our visitor's allusions to the people who use this means of transportation are not more respectful than this description of the chair itself. "I have gone down and come back several times since—but I walked. When I am too old or too weak to walk I may let other men carry me, but until then I hope not to get so lazy that I will not walk." Men who live here informed the visitor that in this climate white men cannot walk, but the editor from Pomeroy dismisses the excuse with scorn, remarking, "I have seen no weather yet (and it is said to be very hot here now) that is as hot as the usual weather in Pomeroy during July and August." And in Pomeroy they evidently have no use for the Hongkong basket!

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Football Club was held in the Hongkong Hotel yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Browne.

The twenty-first annual report of the Committee, states:—Twenty-three new members have been added to the list of membership since the last report. During the season fourteen Rugby and thirty-three Association matches were played, the results of which are shown in the following statement:—

Rugby	won	...	12
	lost	...	1
	drawn	...	1
Association	won	...	7
	lost	...	6
	drawn	...	7
Association	won	...	5
	lost	...	5
	drawn	...	3

The Six-a-side Challenge Cup, for which seven teams competed, was won by Mr. H. L. O. Garrett's team. In the Association Shield Competition, for which eleven teams entered, the Club drew a bye in the first round, in the second round beat the F. Coy. Middlesex by 1 goal to 0, in the semi-final beat the G. Coy. Middlesex by 2 goals to 0, but were beaten in the final by the R. A. by 3 goals to 2 (these being runners up for two years in succession). In the Rugby Section, Caps were awarded to Messrs. H. G. Bailey and C. M. Proshaw. The Treasurer's accounts show a balance of \$354.02 to the credit of the Club and a balance of \$93.20 on the working of the Hongkong Football Challenge shield. The Club now consists of 365 members.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the past season had been a good one, and that the number of matches (47) was the largest the Club had ever played in one season. They would all understand how much work that had entailed on the captains, and on the honorary secretary, Mr. Garrett, whom they would heartily thank for that work. The past season had been remarkably free from injuries, and that was due in a great measure to the excellent work of the referees, for the rules, when properly observed, prevented injuries to players. The Wednesday matches had been most successful. The shield competition was a good feature. The Middlesex Regiment had entered three teams, although the rules only required that one should enter. The idea of the shield competition was to have as much football as possible, as many players as possible, and thus to improve the standard of play. The prospects for the next season were good.

Mr. William stated that the receipts were about \$1,000, and the expenditure about \$1,216. Since they had a balance of only \$350 it seemed to be but a matter of eighteen months till the Club was solvent.

The CHAIRMAN replied that there was no fear on that point. They had \$354 in hand and the subscriptions would soon be coming in. The financial prospects for the season were really good.

The report was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Thompson. The CHAIRMAN proposed Mr. G. C. C. Master, who was a football enthusiast for years as President, and the motion was carried unanimously. The other officers elected were treasurer, F. C. Kendall; hon. secretary, H. L. O. Garrett; rugby captain, W. J. Daniel; association captain, E. F. Austin; committees, B. C. M. Johnston, Wishart, T. C. Gray, F. Browne, W. H. Williams, and F. W. Solding. The hon. secretary reported that he had sent ten days ago an invitation to Shanghai for both a Rugby and a "soccer" team to play Hongkong on Chinese New Year (applause) and he hoped to receive a reply in the affirmative. Members would note that entries for the six-a-side events closed on October 5th. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

MODERN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

[Written for the Daily Press.]

CHINA'S INDIVIDUALITY TO JAPAN. In educational matters the Chinese have been more influenced by Japan than by any other nation. This is not natural. The Japanese have long been and still are fellow students with the Chinese of the same Chinese classics. The same written characters are used by both countries, with substantially the same meanings. There is much that is similar in the genius of the two peoples. Economically they are more nearly on a level than the Chinese and any one of the European nations. Japan, too, is the model nearest at hand, and, being herself only a recent convert to western ideas of education, her stage of development is but such as to make her deeply sympathetic with China's present day school problems. China's classification of schools and articulation of courses in her new system has been borrowed with but few changes from the Japanese system. Chinese students in Japan are numbered by thousands; while those in other countries are counted by hundreds. Japanese text-books have formed the basis of many Chinese translations. Many more Japanese than European teachers are now employed in Chinese schools. They cost much less than Europeans, and they live with the people. In schools where apparatus is used it has been the custom hitherto to buy it almost exclusively from Japan. An enterprising firm in Tientsin, encouraged by the patronage of the provincial government, is undertaking the manufacture of all sorts of physical apparatus for schools, such as kindergarten materials, plate glass electrical machines; magnetic instruments; air pumps; apparatus illustrating mechanical power, hydrostatics, light, sound, heat and gravitation; and even small harmoniums. The makers frankly state that they understand all these various mechanisms, and are very appreciative of every bit of help they can secure from anyone who does understand. They are learners, and ask very modestly for suggestions and instruction. They confess that they have simply taken apart the various pieces of Japanese apparatus which they purchased, and copied them as nearly as they could in every particular. The result can be readily guessed at. But the effort is commendable, and if they persevere along this line they are sure to succeed. Their harmoniums give forth an approach at harmonious sound, their air-pumps create at least a partial vacuum, and with careful manipulation and under favourable conditions their electrical machines can be made to give off a fairly strong spark.

AN INSTRUCTIVE PAMPHLET.

All this goes to show the reality and extent of Japanese prestige in matters of education. This is now somewhat on the wane. Japanese teachers teaching through interpreters are less in favour than formerly, and official China is of late much less inclined than formerly to send students to Japan. It is even reported that they intend to prohibit their going. But the influence has been and is still great enough to make something of a study of Japanese methods and tendencies important in order to understand the trend of contemporary education. Every foreign educator in China ought to read studiously that excellent monograph on "The Educational System of Japan," prepared from official sources, by Albertus Pieters, M.A., the capable Principal of the Steeles Academy, Nagasaki, Japan. This little pamphlet is crammed full of the most interesting and valuable information about Japan's very remarkable and efficient school system. The selection of a few things out of this abundance, a process which outlines makes necessary, has almost the appearance of an unfair discrimination against the matter that must be omitted. To secure a copy of this pamphlet and read it entire is the only adequate remedy one can recommend for such ills.

EDUCATIONAL "MAGNA CHARTA."

This striking declaration is quoted from the introduction to the Code of Education promulgated in 1872: "It is designed henceforth that education shall not be confined to a few, but shall be so diffused that there shall not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." That may be regarded as the Magna Charta of popular education in Japan.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN JAPAN.

Japanese law regards it as the duty of every parent to send his children, male and female, to school between the ages of six and fourteen, unless they have completed the ordinary elementary course by the age of ten years, in which case they are exempt. A yearly school census register is prepared of all children who will be of school age before the ensuing April. A page is given to each child, and the register contains not only his name but also such particulars as the name, residence, and occupation of his parents and guardians, the date of the child's birth, and when the period of school attendance begins and ends, with the date of his admission to school and of the completion of his ordinary elementary course, or, if exempted from attendance, particulars and reasons therefore.

An exact list of the children in his district is, at the beginning of the school year, given to the principal of each elementary school. The teachers having checked off from this list those who come to school, look up the remainder, and try to secure their attendance. Then a list of delinquents is handed to the local officers, who, with the school committee, carefully investigate every case. A persistent course of visitation and investigation is followed up until all who have valid reasons apply for and secure an official excuse. The very remarkable claim is made that every child in the empire without such excuse is enrolled. The annual School Report for 1904-5 gave the percentage of

"Children of school age receiving the prescribed course of instruction" as 94.43. Mr. Pieters calls attention to the fact that out of a total population of over seven and a half millions, between the ages of six and fourteen, more than one million are only accounted for as "children in connection with education," without stating the time or the nature of such connection. They may not be in school at all, and may only be receiving home instruction. This consideration reduces the proportion of total enrolment to three under obligation from 94.43 to 78.91 per cent. It is interesting to note that over 80 per cent. of the pupils enrolled are in daily attendance. This is 20 per cent. higher than the average in the U.S., which gives one a very high impression of the efficiency of educational supervision in Japan. The percentage of the entire population enrolled in the elementary and middle schools was nearly 12 per cent. in 1905, while in the U. S. for the same year it was a little less (10.20 per cent.), in France 14.25 per cent., while in England and Wales for 1904 it was 17.63 per cent. This gives one some idea of the degree to which popular education has become general in Japan.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

In this same connection the writer may say that this summer he was travelling with a Chinese friend in Japan, and we were astonished at the extent to which the people generally are able to read, and even to write in the Chinese character. Not knowing Japanese we had to devise some scheme for making the necessary inquiries for making our way about in search of various institutions scattered in all parts of that great city of Tokyo. My Chinese friend naturally had recourse to writing Chinese, and after a little experiment we found that almost anybody we met, even to the working and coolie classes, was able to make out the purport of such questions written in Chinese, and in very many cases to reply in the same way. This was invariably true of policemen. My friend got to carrying with him a pad of paper for this purpose. One day in Kyoto a missionary friend and I rode for several hours in jirikoshas, and distributed several hundred tracts by handing them out to the people we passed. They were eagerly taken in every case, and I noticed that the people who took them, many of whom were labourers, rickshaw and coolie classes, immediately began to read them. My friend said they would have no difficulty in understanding them. There are from 220 to 240 school days in the Japanese school year as against 147 in the American school year.

LENGTH OF COURSE.

The student begins his education by studying four years in the ordinary elementary school. Then he devotes another four years to the course in the higher elementary school. Then comes the middle school which claims five years. The high school follows. Students who take civil and mechanical engineering spend four years in this course. For the remainder a variety of three year courses fit the students for the special colleges in the Universities. In the University the Medical course is completed in four years, the Law course requires at least four years, but any of the other courses is finished in three years. Post-graduate work is limited to five years.

INFLUENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Pieters gives it as his judgment that the Imperial University has contributed more than any other influence to the marvellous progress of Japan. He says, "It has given tone to all educational effort, has furnished a goal worthy of the highest aspirations of the best young men, and has supplied the nation with leaders in every sphere of activity except in that of religion. Through it Japan has been able not only to receive the science of the world, but also to contribute to it, for the original investigations of its professors, published in its learned magazines, have already in several instances attracted the attention of the learned world and added something to the sum of human knowledge." Its graduates are to be found in leading positions in all parts of the Far East, especially in Korea, Manchuria and China, "editing newspapers, locating mineral wealth, establishing schools, building railroads, and advising rulers." Moreover students from China, Siam, Korea, and India are in attendance at the University. Certainly for a long time to come Japan will continue to exert, both directly and indirectly, a very strong influence in the educational development of China and Korea.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

There are sixty-four District Normal schools, turning out annually more than 8,000 teachers for elementary schools, and there are three higher Normal schools training teachers for middle schools. Japan has been wise in paying a great deal of attention to the industrial education of her people. She has established a proportionately large number of Agricultural, Mechanical, Arts, Apprentices, Fisheries, Commercial, and Nautical schools of both Middle and Elementary grades, and nine well equipped and organized higher Technical institutions. In addition, the State has since 1894 encouraged the founding of supplementary industrial institutes, with such success that 1,438 such schools for teaching Agriculture alone are reported. There are, all told, ten schools of Medicine, nine private schools of Law, eleven of Literature, sixteen of Religion, and in Tokyo a school of Foreign Languages, a school of Fine Arts, and an Academy of Music. There are reported besides, 668 miscellaneous schools, some public and some private. And finally, not a part of the educational system proper, are the very important schools maintained by the various departments of the Imperial government. To these belong the schools of all grades for the children of the nobles. The Naval Department has three schools. The War Department has four schools, for information as to the efficiency of which

the inquirer is referred to the Russian government. The Department of the Interior maintains a school of Police and Prison management and a school of Japanese Literature. The Department of Communications has a school for Post and Telegraph and a College of Navigation. And so the field of Modern Education may be said to be at least fairly covered.

MODERN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Coming now to China one cannot but be deeply impressed with the extent and radical nature of the changes that have been brought about within a very brief period, and so unostentatiously as to almost take the most watchful observers of development here by surprise. It is only five years ago (1902) that the government decided to gradually do away with the time-honoured system of merely examining self-prepared students, and to inaugurate a complete system of schools, modelled on the western pattern, teaching western subjects, and employing western methods. It was not until 1904 that the detailed plan for the present complete system of public schools for the whole Empire was adopted, and not until 1905 that the old system of examinations was finally abolished. The Board of Education was established by an Imperial Edict bearing date of December 6th, 1905. We must bear in mind therefore that the new system has been in actual operation for less than two years. Remember the shortness of the time, the almost absolute lack of competent teachers, the next to universal ignorance of the subjects contained in the western curriculum and of the methods of organization and management of western schools, and the great dearth of text-books, and are you not astonished at the progress that has been made? Schools have been established in every one of the eighteen provinces on the basis of the new regulations. It is reported also that there is now no province without its Normal schools for the training of the teachers needed. There are already three provincial Universities organized, one at Tientsin, one at Taiyuan (Shanxi), one recently organized at Nanking. There is also the National University at Peking, organized with Dr. W. A. Martin as President in 1897, but reorganized in 1903. There are countless Higher, Middle, and Elementary schools, and some Kindergarten. In the principal coast centres there are also schools for Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural training being established, and Tientsin has schools of Fisheries and Navigation, established only this summer. There are also several schools of Foreign Language, and at least two Engineering Colleges, Nanyang (in Shanghai) and the T'ung Shan School. In addition there are the schools belonging to special departments of the government, such as the Naval and Military Academies, the Medical schools, the schools of Telegraphy, for the police, and the schools in which gentry and officials are trained for the duties of local self-government.

SCHEME FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

It is the intention to have in time a University in each province. Here is the elaborate scheme at which they are aiming in the National University. There will be eight departments as follows:—

- 1—Dept. of Classics, offering 11 different courses
- 2—Dept. of Literature, " 2 " "
- 3—Dept. of Medicine, " 2 " "
- 4—Dept. of Science, " 4 " "
- 5—Dept. of Agriculture, " 3 " "
- 6—Dept. of Commerce, " 3 " "
- 7—Dept. of Practical Industries offering nine different courses.

The regular course proposed may be summarized as follows: Between the ages of three and seven years children are to receive Kindergarten training. At seven years of age they are to enter the lower elementary grade, where the course should be completed in five years. At twelve years of age children will enter the higher elementary grade, where they will study four years. They will enter the Middle grade at sixteen, and finish the course in five years. At twenty-one they will be ready for the three years' course in the higher grade, of Provincial College. This makes them 24 years old when they are ready for the University. The courses here will require from three to five years according to the choice of subjects. So that the student will graduate at from 27 to 29 years of age.

[To be concluded.]

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

A private letter from Peking states that the health of the Emperor is exceedingly good in spite of the rumours that have been industriously spread about the country. There are, however, indications that His Majesty is going to improve, and since the coup d'état of 1888, in consequence of which his Majesty's enemies may be considering measures to depose him by giving out that he is incapacitated from reigning further "through chronic illness." We further learn from a reliable source that the good health of His Majesty has been confirmed by a foreign doctor, who when asked to diagnose His Majesty's condition, declared that there is nothing in the least the matter with the Emperor, so that he (the Doctor) could not prescribe for him unless it be that His Majesty should, perhaps, drink an extra bowl or two of cow's milk. —N. C. Daily News.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. P. R. Luitpold which left here on the 25th of August has arrived at Genoa on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 7 a.m. The M.M. Co's str. Yarrow, with the next French Mail, will leave Saigon on Friday the 27th inst. at 7 a.m. for this port. The H.A.L. str. Hohentwiel left Singapore on 26th September at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on 1st October. The Indo-China str. Koskany left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 25th inst., and may be expected here on or about 11th October. The C.P.R. str. Empress of Japan which left Hongkong on the 25th August, and Yokohama on the 5th September, arrived in New York on Tuesday the 24th September thus making a transit of 26 days from Hongkong and 20 days from Yokohama.

KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

DOUBLE BIRTHDAY TO-MORROW.

Dom Luis I., the late King of Portugal, had just breathed his last, when his Queen, Maria Pia, took her eldest son to the bedside and said, "I desire that you shall be a King like your father, just and loyal, and I give you my blessing." That eldest son is now Dom Carlos I. His mother, a remarkable woman, daughter of the late King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, still lives, the popular Queen-Dowager of Portugal.

The King Carlos I. was born on Sept. 28, 1863, so that he is nearing the completion of his forty-fourth year. By a rare coincidence his Queen, Amélie, was born at Twickenham on the same day two years later; and alone, we believe, among the occupants of European thrones they bid each other "Many happy returns" on the same day. The King was educated at Oporto by Portuguese professors, and after his education was ended he made a tour of Europe. He possesses what is rather the happy lot of Kings—a remarkable knowledge of languages. He speaks seven, and five of them fluently. With English he is quite at home. Like his father, he is a Shakespearean scholar. Dom Luis translated "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," and "Hamlet" into Portuguese; and in this reproduction, it is said, the present Sovereign took part. He was then Duke of Braganza, and was known throughout the kingdom as a keen sportsman and the finest shot in the country. Even now, when his Majesty has grown very stout, it is said there was a keenly marked man in Lusitania who would back himself against King Carlos. He rides hard, and can drive a pair of horses through the steep and narrow streets of Lisbon with the skill of a perfect whip. These were his delights in those free and careless days before he ascended the throne. Besides these qualities, his Majesty is a fair tennis player, a clever sculptor and artist in water-colours, and an accomplished musician.

One other qualification must not be omitted. Before he became King the Duke of Braganza was well known for his patronage of the bull-ring. Now in Portugal bull-fights are disesteemed of much of the cruelty which disgraces the Spanish fights. In Portugal neither bulls nor horses are killed, and to prevent the possibility of a bull goring the horse the horns are covered with padded guards. A court beauty once rallied the Heir to the Throne on this practice, and hinted that the bull-fighters would not dare to face the bull in the open. The Prince, now King Carlos, took up the implied challenge, and the story runs that at the next fight orders were given that the animal was to be admitted to the arena untrammelled.

Dom Carlos took his stand before the swinging doors, and waited, with the frilled darts ready in his hand, for the bull to charge. There was a bellow and a snarl, and then a tornado of quivering brown limbs and glancing horns made for the place where the present King of Portugal was standing. But a bull rarely charges home at the first attempt, and this one did as others do. It stopped, snorted angrily, and threw up its sand with its front hoofs. The King waved his hand, made a feint to lure it on, and then, as it charged again, sprang to one side to avoid it, but in the very act of his spring, slipped on a wet place left by the watering hose—and fell! The whole audience rose with a simultaneous cry of horror for though Dom Carlos, of course, fought incognito, everyone knew who the too bold banderillero was. Another fighter waved his red cape in the bull's face; the animal's attention was diverted for a second, and the Prince rose. The bull saw the movement, and taking to the horns, charged with the untiring fury of a mad dog. It was run Prince, run bull, to the barriers; and, fortunately for his country, the Prince won—by inches. As his Majesty's heels cleared the timbers of the barricade, the bull's horns knocked splinters out of the woodwork a few inches below.

"Yes," said Dom Carlos with a smile, "I fancy I did these twenty-five yards or so in very good time." And then with a downward glance of self-criticism, he added: "I don't think I should stand much of a chance if I had to do the same thing again."

It was on May 22, 1886, that King Carlos married Princess Maria Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duke of Orleans, Comte de Paris—one of the most beautiful and gifted of Europe's queens. That marriage otherwise a happy one, was saddened at the commencement by the fact that the French Republican Government, alarmed at the manifestations of monarchical loyalty which the union called forth in France and in Portugal, passed an Expulsion Bill that made the Comte and Comtesse de Paris and their children exiles from France. The marriage of the children of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans was a great disappointment to the French Republic. A story is told of the engagement with the Orleans Princess which deserves to be true, and probably is. It is said that the Prince had declared nothing should ever induce him to marry any but a fair-lily-Princess—one that was pretty, rich, and good. None of the ladies of reigning families within his acquaintance seemed to fulfil the conditions. One day the Comtesse de Perroyne, an astute French woman, obtained a large photograph of Princess Amélie d'Orléans, and placed it in her drawing room. There the young Duke saw, and at once the die was cast. A flying visit to Paris followed, and the Franco-Portuguese marriage was the result. Princess Amélie's reception in Lisbon recalled the ancient glories of Portugal. Magnificent processions and gorgeous pageants filled the streets, and of their Queen the Portuguese have reason to be proud.

Only three years after his marriage in October, 1889, Dom Carlos was called to the throne, having already, owing to his father's ill health, been called upon to act as Regent. The early years of his reign were troubled with an unfortunate dispute with England, which the King happily tilted over. He is reported to have said:

The English are the best friends of Portugal, and therefore of Portugal's King, but, unhappily, while I recognise that fact, my subject cannot. They are fine fellows, these subjects of mine; but they are excitable, and their sturdy patriotism makes them perceive a little bit too sensitive, and too ready to fancy themselves injured, and the national honour insulted by the little rube which is inseparable from international diplomacy. A great and masterful country like your England must unavoidably tread on the toes of its weaker neighbours now and then. You do not mean to be rude perhaps, but our ears are tender, and John-Bull's foot is heavy. It is a pity, because we remember the little slights, and forget the greater benefits.

Portugal suffers from two chronic troubles—the finances and the Republicans. To remedy the first the King has done his best, submitting magnanimously to large reductions of the Royal revenue. But the Republican and anti-dynastic politicians are more difficult to deal with in the southern monarchies of Europe than even an empty exchequer.

For nearly three years, since October, 1904, Portugal has been passing through a succession of constitutional crises. They began with the question of the tobacco monopoly, which caused

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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

the downfall of the Ribeiro Ministry. They succeeded the De Castro, or "Progressista" Government; a couple of dissolutions followed, but all in vain. The Cortes had become an utterly unruly, unmanageable body. To the Progressistas followed another of the "Regeneradores," under Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, who disposed of the tobacco question, but still there was no peace. Finally, each of the political leaders in turn asked the King to dissolve the Cortes and invest him with dictatorial power. His Majesty, while admitting that Parliamentary rule had become an impossibility, decided that this result was a great measure of the fault of the two political factions, who had been in power, and setting the Premier, their representatives on one side; he called to his assistance Senhor Joao Franco, a young and able politician and former Minister of the Interior. Him he invested with arbitrary power, the Cortes being for the nonce adjourned sine die. The opposition groups, of course, declare that Senhor Franco has perpetrated a coup d'état, which is more or less true, and that he is a dictator, which under the circumstances must be the case. There have been Republican and Socialist and anti-dynastic riots; lives have been lost; many arrests have taken place; political clubs have been dissolved, newspapers fined and suspended, and their editors imprisoned; telegrams to and from the outer world severely censored or stopped—with all the usual elements of arbitrary rule, when a Parliament has been set aside.

King Carlos has necessarily shared in the unpopularity of these proceedings, and to this we fear must be ascribed the reported plot. But there are two things to be said. First, dictatorial powers are commonplace in Portuguese government; and secondly, the present "dictatura" appears to have aimed honestly to introduce real reforms in the administration. Senhor Franco is a strong man. He was supposed not to be a "persona irata" at Court, because, himself a man of wealth, he insisted on economic reforms, and among others the reduction of Court expenditure. He has while in power, gone into the corruption that prevails very generally in Portuguese administration. For example, he has suppressed all special allowances from the Treasury—which means a saving of £40,000 a year—and declared his intention to abolish all sinecures. But these are not the kind of reforms that in the Peninsula make for personal popularity. Quite the contrary. It has been said very recently by a writer familiar with the little kingdom and its capital, that in Portugal "politics are a mere trade, in which the grosser corruption the more comfortable is the competency which is earned. This is no secret; the whole nation is aware that it is so. Were a revolution to take place to-morrow, the country would still finger the money bags." There is, it is reported, a saying in Lisbon, "You may buy a newspaper for a half penny and an editor for a penny," which we hasten to say is not true, but it is symptomatic. At any rate it is hinted that the Dictatorship of Joao Franco would have been more tolerable to the politicians if there had been less reforming zeal.

The King of Portugal seems well. It is difficult to see what other measures were open to him. He wished to resign constitutionally. It has been his misfortune, not his fault, if arbitrary rule has been made a necessity. Queen Amélie will rank among the most gifted women of her age. Queen Victoria recognised her talent and took deep interest in her marriage. She was for awhile best known in the land of her adoption as a great sports-woman. She is a powerful swimmer, and was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving two children from drowning in the Tagus. But the Queen possesses distinguished intellectual gifts. She studied Latin, Greek, and French, and obtained a high degree, and she only Queen M.D. extant. Her Majesty has made a specialty of nursing, much to the advantage of her subjects. At her own expense she maintains a dispensary and hospital for the sick children of the poorer classes; and all over the country she is known for her interest in the work, as is shown by her visits to hospitals and sisterhoods. In various parts of the realm. Among the reforms which she preaches to her own sex is the discontinuance of tight-lacing. It is said that her Majesty was delighted when the Hongkong Press discovered. She photographed by the aid of the rays a tight-laced lady, and thereby was able to prove how pernicious the habit is, and to show the deformity caused by undue pressure on the internal organs. It has been said that the Queen's precept and example have diminished tight-lacing in Portugal. Her Majesty's sister, Princess Helena d'Orléans, married the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the reigning King of Italy. Their Portuguese Majesties have two sons, Prince Luis, who is twenty years of age, and Prince Manuel, eighteen.

A PENANG ELECTION.

CANDIDATES' VIEWS ON THEMSELVES. The meeting of the Penang Chamber of Commerce on September 11th to decide who should be recommended to Government as the representative of the senior settlement on Council, will be should think go down in local history as the most human meeting a Chamber of Commerce has ever held in these Settlements. It was a case of duel on the floor of the Chamber, and the foils were unbuttoned. Unfortunately the reports of the meeting run to four or five columns so we are unable to reproduce them, but we may say that there was an extremely large attendance and the members were granted the unusual entertainment of two much respected gentlemen taking turns to say as much in praise of themselves.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Chamarré, Last Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Ponder Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents

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LATEST COMIC OPERA SCORES

DANCE MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1906. 37

and in polite deprecation of the other man, as they could in the time allotted to them. It was in fact a mild repetition of the hue and cry that had been raised in the past. It was remarked that both candidates were equally frank about the fact that they were anxious to represent Penang and also about the idea that unless they said what they could in their own favour, they were likely to get left. Mr. Adams claimed twenty years' attention to public interest. Mr. Huttenbach thirty-two, but Mr. Adams felt quite sure the Chamber would not judge by length of service alone. Mr. Adams claimed that he was not more often "against the Government" than his opponent was, and he said he was "not an obstinate individual and would always be open to conviction."

Mr. Huttenbach replied that he had not come to praise Mr. Adams, but rather to "bury Caesar, not to praise him" which was distinctly unkind, and advanced as a qualification for the post that he "would soon be retiring." He also assured the meeting that his election would be a very graceful compliment to him, and said that doubtless the reason which would weigh with them was "that it was essential they should be well represented in Council." Continuing he said "the best the most able man—even if they could get so good a man as poor old Chamberlain was in his best days—could be of little service to Penang unless he could attend Council." He did not wish to enter into a competition with Mr. Adams as to who was the most popular man in Penang, in that he was sure he would lose, but in this case he hoped "the voting would show that the majority looked upon the sacred trust (of voting) in the right light." Mr. Adams was elected by 19 to 13 votes.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 26th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately to slightly over Japan, Formosa and S. China. It is inclined to rise over the S. Philippine and Central China.

The shallow area of low pressure appears to be still lying in the neighbourhood of N. Luzon, and observations from the Bonins indicate the existence of a depression to the Southwest of these islands.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan, and over China to the North of the Upper Yangtze.

Fresh N. and N.E. winds are expected to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N. and N.E. winds, moderate or fresh; fair to showery.
Formosa Channel	N. and N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

The Travellers' Practical Manual of Conversation is another of the very useful publications of E. Marlborough & Co. of London. It has four hundred columns of practical phrases in English, French, German, and Italian, besides a quadruple vocabulary and other useful information to the European tourist, and being of a handy pocket size and shape, its purchasers will probably have frequent occasion to congratulate themselves on a well invested shilling.

NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



TENDERS

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of H.M. NAVAL YARD of the under-mentioned TIMBER MATERIALS for one year from 1st October 1907, viz:—

TEAK, BAULK, THICKSTUFF, AMERICAN FIR OR SUAMILING, OREGON PINE, PLANING, CAMPHOR WOOD, PLANK, and HARDWOODS.

Form of tender, and information in regard to the conditions of contract, etc., can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard. To enable persons tendering to estimate what stock they would be expected to keep, they will be provided, if not sure, with a statement showing the expenditure of the different descriptions of material during the twelve months ending 31st June last. A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required with each tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same. The tenders, which will be received till noon on 7th proximo, should be sealed and addressed to the Commandant, H.M. Naval Yard.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. 1576

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE HOTEL DES COLONIES COMPANY, LIMITED, and
IN THE MATTER OF the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction on the 26th day of August, 1907, for confirming a Special Resolution reducing the Capital of the above mentioned Company from Tails 225,000 (Shanghai Syces) to Tails 112,500 (Shanghai Syces) is directed to be heard before His Honor the Chief Justice on the 11th day of October, 1907. Any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the reduction of the Capital of the said Company under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. And a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1907.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
8, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

and
ELLIS & HAYS,
4, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

1971 Solicitors to the above named Company.

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"
Captain A. J. Roberts, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. 1575



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Taking Cargo at through rates to the Baltic, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERIA,"
Capt. P. Cuglietto, will be despatched as above, on or about SATURDAY, the 28th October, p.m.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes' Buildings,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1907. 3

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"INDIEN,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have been landed, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Oct., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 3.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 8th Oct., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1907. 9

INTIMATIONS

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 27th inst. at 5.30 p.m.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. 1573

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 27th inst., at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing Officers-Bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1907. 1543

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING OF 60 DEBENTURES of the CLUB GERMANIA, payable on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1907, will be held at the Club at 8 o'clock TO-DAY, the 27th September, 1907.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

For the Committee,
H. SCHUMACHER,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 19th September, 1907. 1524

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held in the City Hall on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
G. G. FRANKLIN,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1907. 1550

NOTICE.

ALL Outstanding Claims against THE SAVOY, LIMITED must be sent in to the Liquidator, No. 13, Queen's Road Central, by the 30th September 1907.

QUAN LING,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1907. 1534

EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED by a Young Man with good references. A last Typist with good knowledge of General Office work.

Apply to
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
House No. 23rd September 1907. 1549

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Twelfth Drawing of Sixty-Five Debentures of the Hongkong Club (5100 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:

23	373	838	1194	1591
35	460	876	1189	1721
60	475	831	1301	1728
117	476	884	1213	1732
119	511	988	1221	1739
134	557	1071	1253	1747
192	572	1010	1287	1763
217	641	1025	1299	1792
259	678	1032	1312	1793
325	776	1127	1439	1925
352	810	1128	1473	1946
355	819	1131	1533	1948
340	830	1176	1559	1955

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1907, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907. 1536

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRALIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of

MURRAY RED GUM
RED MAHOGANY
WHITE
do.
GREY BOX
TALLOW WOOD
BLACK BUTT
WHITE STRINGY BARK
do.
do.
TURPENTINE
BLUE GUM

all in equal proportional quantities.

Size of Sleepers: 3 ft. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Whang-shai Railway Wharf, Canton.

Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908. Tenders to be opened in the Railway Co's Head Office, Canton, MONDAY, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 p.m.

All sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

All Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

THE KWONGTUNG MERCANTILE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LD.
Canton, 28th August, 1907. 1418

THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

Issue of Tails 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest at Six per cent. per annum (part of a total authorized issue of Tails 450,000 DEBENTURES).

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SHANGHAI CLUB are prepared to receive applications for Tails 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest from date of issue at Six per cent. per annum payable half yearly on the 30th June and the 31st December in every year.

The DEBENTURES will be issued at the rate of Tails 98 per Tails 100 DEBENTURES and will be redeemable at par at the end of twenty years.

The Security will consist of a first charge on the land belonging to the Club containing an area of about Three and a half acres and the Club buildings and it is intended that DEBENTURES shall be secured by means of a Trust deed by which the land and buildings of the Club will be vested in Trustees for the DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Further particulars together with forms of application can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Club. DEBENTURES will be issued for Tails 1,000, Tails 500, or Tails 100, to suit convenience of applicants.

By Order of the Committee,
C. G. CLOSE, Secretary,
Shanghai Club,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. 1905

INTIMATIONS

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, of the Colony of Hongkong, have on the 12th day of July, 1907 applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK viz:—

A representation of a MAPLE LEAF on a Two Crossed KEYS inside a Circle bearing the words "KEY BRAND"

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicant in respect of the following Goods in the following Class viz:—

CLASS 42 IN RESPECT OF FLOUR.

A Facsimile of the said TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, or of the Undersigned.

Dated the 25th day of July, 1907.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
38, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY of New York have on the 15th day of August, 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:

(1) The representation of an Eagle with Wings outspread holding a Laurel Branch in its right claw and Three Arrows in its left with Two Laurel Branches in the shape of a Semicle and tied in the centre with Ribbon beneath, and under the above the words "Eagle Brand."

(2) The representation of an Eagle with Wings outspread holding a Laurel Branch in its right claw and Three Arrows in its left with Two Laurel Branches in the shape of a Semicle and tied in the centre with Ribbon beneath, and under the above the words "Eagle Brand."

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods: Illuminating, Heating and Lubricating Oils and in particular Refined Petroleum in Class 47 and Facsimiles of such TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 3rd day of August, 1907.

DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 10, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, 28th September, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 1473

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the SECOND AND FINAL CALL of 215 Sterling per share on this NEW ISSUE OF SHARES will be payable on the 1st October next.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1907. 1561

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Office, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, 1907, at 1.30 p.m. when the Subjuncted Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of September, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from 82,000,000 to 85,000,000 by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of 50 each.

2. That such new shares be issued at par and be offered to those persons who are registered as Shareholders of the Company on 1st December, 1907, in the proportion of one new share for every complete two shares held by them on 1st December, 1907.

3. That the amount due for the new shares shall be called up on 31st December, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM JANUARY, 1861 to 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF THE TUNG CHI TO THE 35TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE 32 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "Daily Press" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 27th inst., 1907, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria, addressed registered in the Land Office Section "B" of Island Lot No. 451; area, 8240.05 square feet or thereabouts; Term, 99 years; annual Crown rent, \$95.14; together with all the old building materials of the houses formerly known as Nos. 238, 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Victoria, addressed as they are on the said piece of ground.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

S. W. T. SO,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee, or to

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1507

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Two Lots of Crown Land at Pokfulam in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

Lot	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Upset Price.
1	Formal No. 21	Near Pokfulam Police Station	Acres 4.20 Sq. Yds. 4,991	4.20	101,296	1,125
2	Formal No. 22	Near Pokfulam Police Station	Acres 4.20 Sq. Yds. 4,991	4.20	101,296	1,125

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the concerned to Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, at 5.30 p.m.,

THE BRITISH REGISTERED CRUISING YACHT "KUKUBURA," 33 feet overall; 11 ft. 7 in. beam; 41.74 gross tonnage; copper bottomed.

Commodious Cabin, Lavatory and Pantry (with Ice Chest) Accommodation and Large Deck Space.

Sails and rigging in excellent condition; two new sails—main and staysails; three Anchors, Chain and Manila Cable, Lamps, Life Buoys, etc., etc.

New Dugby with Mast and Sail.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1907. 1569

FOR SALE

POSTAGE STAMPS.

FOR SALE, Sets of Brunei Provisionals, cancelled on Original covers or in mint condition 324 per set. Various odd values for sale. These Stamps will be valuable later, only 2,000 complete sets in existence.

J. APPELBY, Labuan.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1907. 1550

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1708.

SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel). The property contains by admeasurement 103,980 square feet. Crown Rent, \$238.00 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDING & BLOW, Solicitors,
10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1494

FOR SALE.

"KELLETT CREST" THE PEAK
A FIVE ROOMED BUNGALOW on Mount Kellett with four Bathrooms, two Drying Rooms, Tiled Kitchen, excellent Servants' Quarters, Chicken Houses, Garden and Tennis Lawn. All in first class condition. The floor throughout. The house is sheltered from the North-East and has an uninterrupted view to the South-West, is cool, quiet and private.

Price \$25,000, of which part could remain on Mortgage at 7 per cent.

Apply to—

W. J. SAUNDERS,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1447

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1108

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

ASIAN STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS.
100 for \$3.00 400 for \$3.00
150 " 1.75 100 " 1.00
200 " 2.50 1500 " 25.00
250 " 5.75 3000 " 55.00
275 " 9.00 3000 " 55.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

S. MOUTRIE

& CO., LTD.

PIANOFORTE AND
MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

RACHEL, PLEYEL, ROSENKRANZ,
KEMMLER, HOFF & HOFF,
HOPKINSON, KOCH & KOE-
SELT.

PRICES FROM \$400.

The Latest GRAMOPHONES & RECORDS
always in stock.SOLE AGENTS for the
GRAMOPHONE and TYPEWRITER
Co., Ltd.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1907. 38-1

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 192

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SELMISH" No. 101, The Peak, from
1st October next. Apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors.
38, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1445

TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL
ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and
Verandah all round, on the First Floor in
College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street,
facing "Glenelg". Can have the use of a
Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole.
GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux
Road including a Strong Room and servants'
quarters.
ROOMS on Second Floor of Victoria
BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suit-
able for Offices.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 821

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS
Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c and 10, PRAYA-
EAST, formerly in the occupation of the
Admiralty.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 809

TO LET.

SHOPS and FLATS in Des Voeux Road.
Central.
No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon.
No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable
for a Boarding house or Club. Con-
taining 23 Rooms.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices
and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Top Floor, (over Calbeck MacGregor).
OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
BELLIS TERRACE HOUSES,
ROBINSON ROAD.
"THE SYRIE" Peak (Furnished) for 3
Months from 1st September, 1907. Cheap
Rental.
No. 6, DES VOEUX VILLAS (Peak).
No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
No. 55, ELGIN STREET (Corner House).
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1907. 1102

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
No. 38, CAINE ROAD.
AUCTION ROOMS No. 2, Zetland Street.
Nos. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1907. 94

TO LET.

"STONEHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.
No. 52, CAINE ROAD.
Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
31, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

TO LET

TO BE LET.

A S from the 1st August next, No. 5,
MORRISON HILL.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD.
Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms
and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 982

TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM with
Verandah and Bath Room, Partial or
Full Board, also a Small Room, at very
moderate terms.
Apply to—
"VIEW,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1907. 1542

TO BE LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED Corner House on
Robinson Road, Furnished or Un-
furnished.Also,
ONE LARGE ROOM in Des Voeux Road,
as Office or Bedroom. Central position. Light
and Airy.
Apply to—
"G.I.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1435

TO LET.

"HATHERLIGHT", CONDUIT ROAD.
No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, BONHAM
ROAD.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YONG
BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit
Road.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1169

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 800

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APGAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 97

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya
East, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—
IN WANCHAI ROAD.
GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof,
just thoroughly repaired, about 4000
square feet space, concrete flooring. Su table
for storage of any kind of merchandise.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya
East.
Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1059

TO LET.

STORAGE ACCOMMODATION for
non-hazardous goods in the China Nav-
igation Company's spacious godowns, situated
on the Praya West.
For terms, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 1505"The Salt of Life"
Abbey's
Effervescent Salt

If your Head aches, if your

tongue is coated and your
mouth tastes bad, if you feel
nauseated on rising, if you
are constipated, it means
that your stomach is wrong,
and you need Abbey's Salt,
and need it badly.Nothing so bad for your
health as a disordered stomach,
nothing so good for a dis-
ordered stomach as Abbey's
Salt.Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores,
and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson,
Ltd., Hong Kong.
The Abbey Fruit Saline Co., Ltd.,
144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.LIGHT LITERATURE
IN CHINA.

The researches of sinologists during the last half-century have not been very successful in throwing light on the origin of the Chinese novel. Mr. Giles, Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, is of the opinion that it probably came from Central Asia, the paradise of story-tellers, in the wake of the Mongol conquest. Fables, anecdotes and even short stories had already been familiar to the Chinese for many centuries, but between these and the novel proper there is a wide gulf which so far has not been satisfactorily bridged. Chinese range their novels under four heads. Each division has its clearly defined characteristics which differentiate it from all others. Those that have to do with the superstitions, weird notions and uncanny beliefs of the great mass of the people are, perhaps, the most numerous. Another large division has to do with brigandage and lawless characters in general. The novels that deal with love and intrigue are very numerous and the same remark will apply also to those which have to do with usurpation and plotting. The peculiar temperament of the Chinese people makes them very partial to books the subject matter of which is a large extent, consists of apophorisms and all kinds of moral sayings. Biographical works are very numerous. Hundreds of them relating the stories of famous women. These volumes, generally speaking, are very small, more tractable, in fact, as are also the innumerable volumes of manuals of devotion extant all over the Empire. Such has been the mental pabulum of the Chinese people for ages past. In the above enumeration no mention has been made of the standard classical writings or the huge works, consisting in some cases of many hundreds of volumes, which are, practically speaking, only known to a limited number of persons.

The most famous of all the innumerable novels of the Chinese is, perhaps, the "San Kwo Chih Yen I," attributed to Lo Kuan-chung. It is a historical novel based upon the wars of the "Three Kingdoms" which fought for supremacy at the beginning of the 3rd century. Another famous historical novel is the "Liao Kwo Chuan," which, in the proface, exhorts the reader to regard it as genuine history and not as a mere novel. The "Shui Hu Chuan," written by Shih Nai-an in the thirteenth century, is based upon the doings of a heroic band of brigands who terrorized a couple of provinces, and is very widely read. A favorite romance, consisting of forty stories, is the "Chin Ku Ch'i Kuan," or Marvellous Tales, written towards the close of the Ming Dynasty. The "Ping Shai Ling Yen" is a well-known novel in high-class literary style, whilst the "Liao Chai Chih I" (Strange Tales), written nearly 300 years ago, occupied for a time at least, by reason of its literary style, a foremost place in the Chinese world of letters. It is a novel, it may be noted, that the Chinese read anything if presented in faultless style. No better panorama of Chinese everyday life can be found than that contained in the anonymous work, written probably 300 years ago, called "Erh Tou Mei" (Twice Flowering Plum Trees). Perhaps the two novels best known to Europeans are the "Hao Ch'in Chuan" (The Fortunate Union), of which several excellent translations have appeared, and the famous "Hung Lou Meng" (The Dream of the Red Chamber) which touches the highest point of development reached by the Chinese novel. It was written by an anonymous author during the latter half of the seventeenth century. We have only space to mention one other novel, the "Yu Chiao Li," a tale of the tenth century, which has the merit, from a Western point of view, of being short, consisting as it does of only four volumes. This, however, is no recommendation to an ordinary Chinese, who likes his novels long and does not mind how many repetitions may occur in them.

Judged by the literary standards of the West, the vast majority of Chinese novels would be considered very deficient both in the working out of the plot (which there is any) and also in the elaboration of the details. But one point in which the Chinese novelist excels his Western counterpart is seen in the extraordinary facility with which he extricates his characters from positions which would be the despair of European writers. Speaking of "The Dream of the Red Chamber," Mr. Mayers declares it to be "beyond possibility of cavil, a work for which genuine admiration may be expressed," whilst a competent critic describes "The Three Kingdoms" as a "Work of Genius." In the multitudinous historical novels extant there is a great similarity of treatment. One unending round of personages—"which indicates how the Chinese mind has for centuries run in the same narrow groove. It is only a few years ago that what is unquestionably the most voluminous novel extant first saw the light in China. Before this huge work, containing as it does fully a million characters, the longest drawn out story of the West must hide its diminished head. The volume contains many wonderful detective and other stories and is by no means deficient in skill from a literary point of view.

Translations of many of the above-mentioned novels have been given to the world. It is not necessary, therefore, to enter very fully into a description of what they consist of. A brief glance, however, at one or two of the best known among them may be acceptable. The "Yu Chiao Li" as described in Giles' "History of Chinese Literature," is a fascinating love story of a young graduate who falls in love first with a beautiful and accomplished poetess and then with the dominating sister of a fascinating friend, whose acquaintance—the brother's friend and the brother turn out to be one and the same person a very lively girl, who appears in male or female dress as occasion may require; and, what is more, the latter young lady turns out to be the much loved orphan cousin of the first and still cherished young lady and also her intellectual equal. The graduate is madly in love with the two girls and they are irreconcilably in love with him. This is a far simpler matter than it would be—Western countries. The hero marries both and all live happily ever afterwards. The "Erh Tou Mei" is a novel with a purpose, being apparently designed to illustrate the beauty of filial piety, the claims of friendship, and duty to one's neighbor in general. It is written in an easy style, contains several dramatic scenes, and as we have already said, gives a good idea of Chinese everyday life. Two heroes are each in love with two heroines, and each hero marries both. There is a slender thread of fact running through the tale and several of the characters are actually historical. One of the four lovely heroines is a Tartar tribeswoman who sacrifices herself on the altar of patriotism and becomes the bride of the Khan. On arriving at her destination, however, she flings herself over a precipice, a waiting-maid, dressed in her clothes, being handed over to the unsuspecting Khan.

At the Fifth Biennial Meeting of the Educational Association of China, held at Shanghai in May, 1906, the Rev. John Darrock read a valuable paper on "The Present State of Literature in China." Referring to the recent

development among the Chinese of a taste for reading foreign novels, some interesting statistical information is given as to the number of translations of foreign works of fiction which have been on sale at Shanghai during the last few years. In the spring of 1904 it was computed that there was published under the auspices of the new literature, a total of 1,100 volumes. Of these only about twenty volumes consisted of works of fiction. In the course of the next year eighty-two new books were issued, fifty-seven of which were works of fiction. These figures bear eloquent testimony to the rapidly increasing demand exhibited by the Chinese for light literature. The volumes are generally very well printed and are bound in gaudy covers with pictures of foreign ladies and gentlemen on the outside. The desire on the part of the Chinese for this kind of literature is a significant fact, indicating as it does an inclination on their part to abandon their time-honoured indifference to foreign ways and manners, and to make themselves acquainted, through the pleasant medium of works of fiction, with what is happening in the great world outside their own spacious domain. It is quite reasonable to expect that this growing taste for stories and romances translated from foreign languages will incline the Chinese gradually to read with less avidity and interest their own novels, innumerable in quantity, but with some notable exceptions, only mediocre in quality. It is a noteworthy fact that the ever-increasing desire on the part of the Chinese people to read the modern novel of sensational character imported from the West is not regarded with unqualified approval by many enlightened Chinese educators. They look upon this type of literature as a danger of no small magnitude to the future well-being of the nation. "Instances are not few in Western countries," says one writer, "in which men and women have lost their self-poise and have committed acts of rashness and atrocity under the influence of sensational literature," and the position is taken that the introduction into China, on a large scale, of this kind of literature will exert, by reason of the absence of restraining influences found in the West, a still more deleterious effect on the life and morals of the people. It is recognized, too, by not a few Chinese thinkers that the impressionable period through which the nation is now passing, calls for the exercise of extra-act and energy to devise measures to check the increasing current of base literature which is now fast flooding the market. Failure to do this, it is asserted, will be a source of regret in the near future.—N.C. Daily News.

MANAGING DIRECTOR ARRESTED.

RANGOON BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER DUPED.
Warrant for the arrest of W. Farnsworth Kipling, managing director of the Burma Motor and Electrical Company, Phayre Street, Rangoon, was issued on August 21 by the Western Magistrate on the application of Mrs. Grace Smith, proprietress of the boarding house Allendale in Godwin Road.
The warrant was executed by Sergeant Peters, the same day and the accused, who was granted bail in two instalments of Rupees 150, was ordered to appear. According to Mrs. Smith's statement Mr. Kipling had been living at Allendale since the end of May. On August 1 a bill for Rupees 278.3 was presented for payment. On 9th inst. he sent Mrs. Smith a cheque on Messrs. A. Scott and Company for Rupees 278. The following morning he went to Mrs. Smith and asked her, as he had had some trouble with one of his partners, to hold over the cheque for a day or two, and continued living in her boarding house up to August 20. On that morning she presented the cheque for payment, and it was dishonoured and a slip, refer to drawer given her. She immediately sent a notice to Kipling through her lawyers asking for an explanation.
They had not heard anything and on the morning of August 21st, Kipling had his property secretly moved out of Allendale. She again presented the cheque to Messrs. A. Scott and Company and was referred to drawer. The case was called on, but owing to being crowded out was adjourned.

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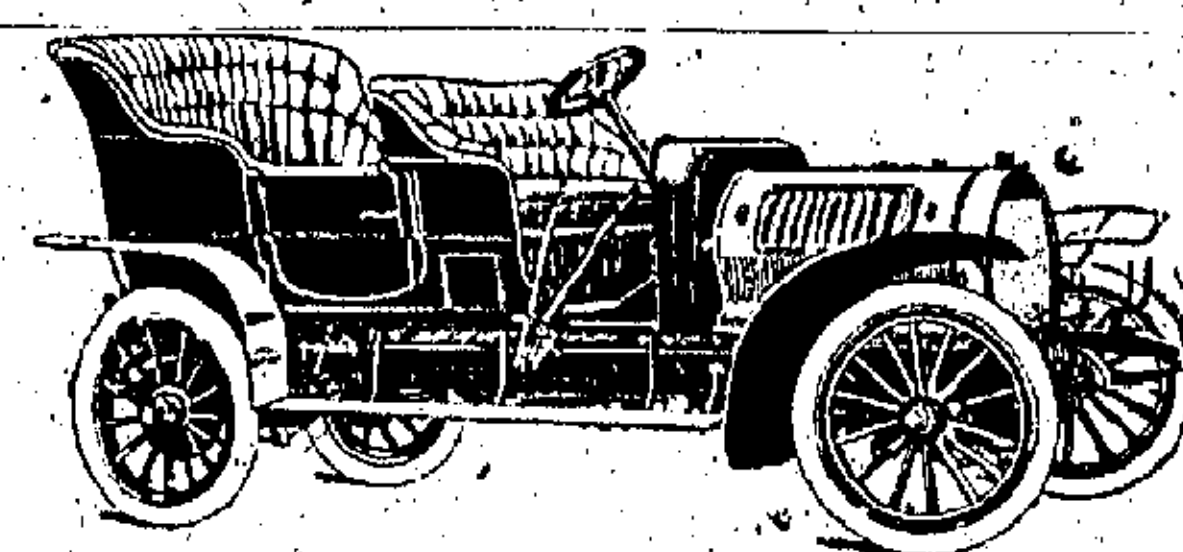
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To you know what it means when you feel thoroughly tired of work and ill, and there is no organic disease? It means indigestion; that is the root cause of all your trouble. It starves your system, fills you with wind that interferes with your heart and breathing, and it loads your blood with impurities. This was the case with Mrs. Gertrude Grimes, 29, Gertrude Road, Sparrow Road, Norwich. In a statement, dated February 25th, 1907, she says:—
"I had not been well for a long time. I never could eat when I got up in the morning. I felt dull and I ran down. Often there were pains at my stomach, and I was troubled a good deal with wind and headache. Constipation, too, caused me much distress; in fact at one time I thought there was going to be a complete stoppage. If I walked any distance I went quite breathless, and altogether I was thoroughly out of sorts and ill. Last October I was taken with violent pains in my back, just over the kidneys. I could hardly straighten myself, and the pain was awful. The doctor did me no good, and I worked away with home remedies, till at last I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. That was the beginning of relief. The pain soon went, and what is more, my general health improved, too, and now I never felt better in my life."

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THE ARGUMENT OF FORCE.

The Governor General of Netherlands India held a reception on August 31, the Queen of Holland's birthday. In answering a congratulatory address, His Excellency remarked that, though Netherlands India had in the past twelve months been free from calamities brought on by the forces of nature, it had suffered from loss of life resulting from military action in various islands, such as kidnapping, slavery, the slave trade, debt-slavery, head-hunting, and such like evil practices.
H. B. dwelt upon the fact that these military operations had laid the foundations of civilization, good government, and progress among a variety of savage races. Dutch authority had, however, to be maintained in many places by the argument of force, with the result that slavery and other evils have been almost done away with and will soon become things of the past.



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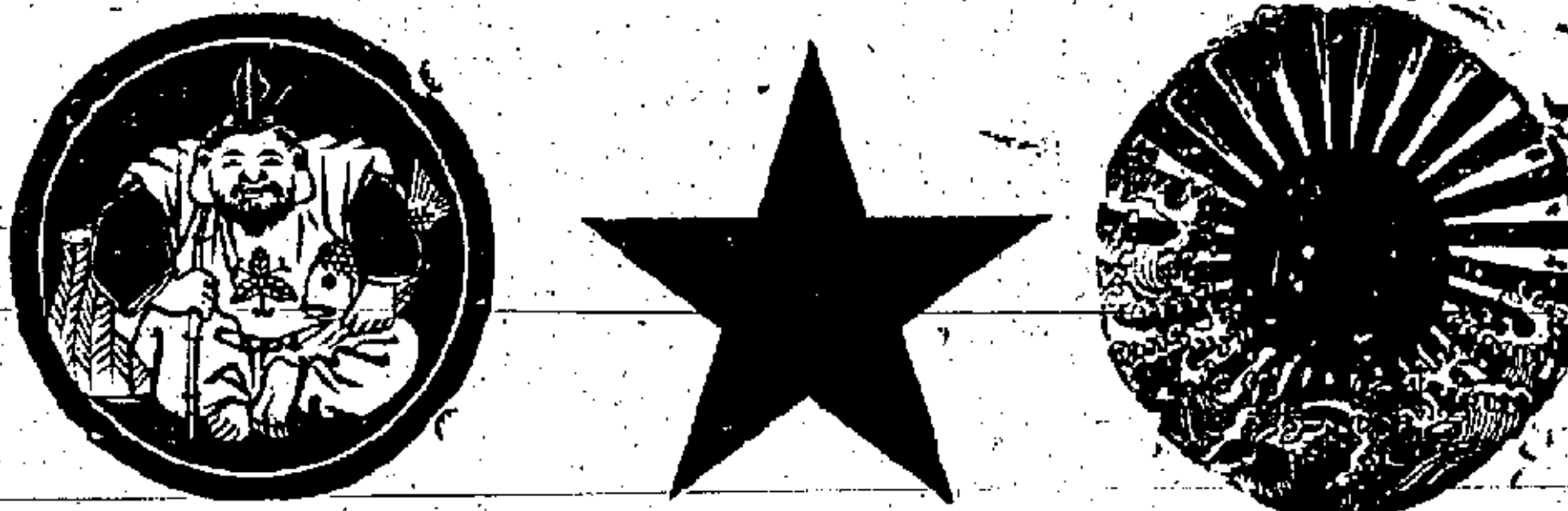
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CEBU and LIOLO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 4th Oct., 4 p.m.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 6th Oct., Daylight
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th Oct., 4 p.m.
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TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half of Oct.
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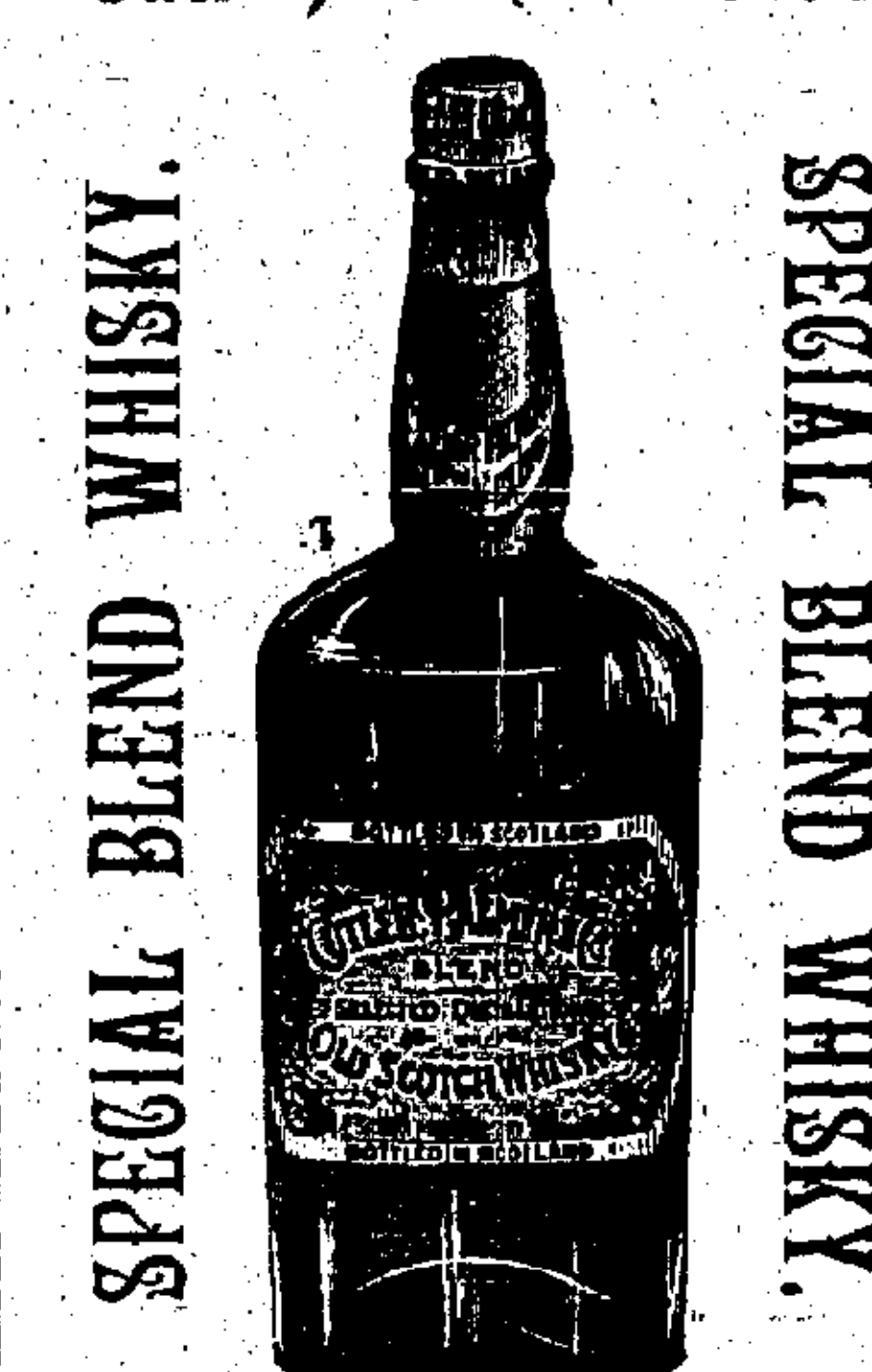
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ALDENTAIN, British str., 4,000, St. John George, 25th Sept.—Kobe 20th September, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
AMOI, German str., 600, H. Plumbach, 25th Sept.—Takan 23rd Sept., General—Sunder, Wiler & Co.	
ASIA, British str., 4,975, Harry G. Ginter, 24th Sept.—Shanghai 21st Sept., Mail and General—O. S. N. Co.	
BANAI MARU, Japanese str., 3,227, T. Morio, 25th Sept.—Moji 19th Sept., General—Itata & Co.	
CHANGSHA, British str., 2,239, G. W. Estely, 23rd Sept.—Sydney via Ports 21st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHUPHUNG, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 25th Sept.—Tientsin 13th and Chiao 20th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
COURTFIELD, British str., 4,517, John Wiseman, 2nd Sept.—Kuching 23rd August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
DANAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,600, I. Sakurai, 25th Sept.—Tamsui 22nd Sept., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	
EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,932, E. Boehm, 22nd Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Sept., Mails and General and Flour—C. P. R. Co.	
HAILAN, French str., 377, L. Audesson, 25th September—Hoibow 24th Sept., General—A. R. Martly.	
HAIMUN, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 25th Sept.—Poochow 22nd, Amoy 23rd & Swatow 24th Sept., General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.	
HEILAN, German str., 2,500, Metzner, 20th September—Samarang 11th Sept., Sugar—Siemssen & Co.	
HOPSON, British str., 1,359, Jas. M. Hy, 16th September—Sumatran 7th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
INDRAPURA, British str., 3,152, Kelway, 25th Sept.—New York 2nd August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
KAKO MARU, Jap. str., 2,809, Y. Minakawa, 22nd Sept.—Kuching 10th Sept., Coal—Fukusi & Co.	
KARONGA, British str., 2,932, R. Leslie, 17th Sept.—New York (via Cape of Good Hope) 18th July, Railway Material—Mitsui & Co.	
KONG WAI, German str., 1,115, T. Kohler, 18th September—Bangkok and Swatow 19th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,443, S. Hirai, 18th September—Cebu 13th Sept., Ballast—Gilman & Co.	
KWANTAH, Chinese str., 1,535, Wm. H. Lint, 23rd September—Shanghai 19th Sept., General—Chinese.	
LAKHES, British str., 1,347, J. B. Jackson, 16th Sept.—Saigon 12th Sept., Rice and General—Chinese.	
LAISANG, British str., 3,450, E. J. Todd, 20th Sept.—Calcutta 4th Sept.—Straits 14th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, S. J. Payan, 21st Sept.—Manila 20th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MANILA, German str., 1,108, J. Minssen, 22nd September—Melbourne 17th Aug., General—Melchers & Co.	
MARIE, German str., 1,169, Christianson, 16th Sept.—Salina Cruz 8th Aug., Ballast—China Comms. and S. S. Co.	
MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, R. Houghton, 20th Sept.—Saidkan 14th Sept., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MEARIT, Dutch str., 1,579, E. Uddal, 25th Sept.—Java via Singapore 19th September, Sugar—Chinese.	
NAMANG, British str., 2,501, F. T. Wheeler, 23rd Sept.—Yokohama 10th Sept., General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
ONANG, British str., 1,347, Cox, 14th Sept.—Probingo 3rd September, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
PROFIT, Norwegian str., 715, H. Schlytter, 16th Sept.—Hilo 5th Sept., Sugar for Niogo—Order.	
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,014, Coraellus, 23rd September—Swatow 22nd Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
RAJAH, German str., 2,038, R. Porterson, 25th Sept.—Bangkok 19th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
ROJON MARU, Japanese str., 2,972, T. Iriawa, 22nd September—Seattle and Ports 19th Aug., Flour &—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
RUBI, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 23rd Sept.—Manila 20th Sept., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	
SHANWANG, British str., 1,835, J. Robinson, 16th Sept.—Chobion 7th Sept., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	
SHOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, T. Suzuki, 24th September—Shanghai via Ports 23rd Sept., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	
SIGNAL, German str., 907, G. Schlaikier, 22nd September—Haiphong and Hoibow 23rd Sept., General—Jebson & Co.	
SURVI, German str., 4,150, B. Selmer, 25th Sept.—Singapore 19th Sept., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	
TAIWAN, British str., 1,441, J. A. Martin, 18th September—Saigon 13th September, Rice—Chinese.	
TJILATJAP, Dutch str., 2,475, van Emmerick, 18th September—Moji 14th Sept., General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.	
TOLV, Norwegian str., 747, E. Jacobsen, 24th Sept.—Bangkok 16th Sept., Rice—Wallem & Co.	
VORWAERTS, Austrian str., 3,727, B. Bednarz, 17th Sept.—Kobe 6th Sept., General—Sander, Wiler & Co.	
WAHNING, British str., 1,170, Dechard, 21st Sept.—Wahr and Chinking 17th Sept., Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,436, H. Coward, 23rd Sept.—Palo Laut 15th Sept., Coal.	
ZOROSTER, British str., 2,375, John Ewan, 15th Sept.—Christmas Island 3rd Sept., Phosphate Rock—Mitsui & Co.	

SAILING VESSELS.

ALCIDES, British ship, 2,402, J. Cummings 26th July—New York, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

EOLYSE, British 4-masted bark, 2,968, L. D. Vance, 24th August—New York 1st May, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LAWHILL, British 4-masted bark, 1,950, 25th August—New York, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LYNDHURST, British 4-masted bark, 2,500, Parnell, 25th July—Kobe 1st June, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SUEVIA," Captain Selmer, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st October, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must be made up before the 5th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1907.

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRAPURA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Oct., at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 12 o'clock NOON TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SUEVIA,"

Captain Selmer, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st October, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1907.

1372

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN P O

Chinese Daily Press

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THIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Aberdeen, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 10 guns, 250 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham, Yangtze.
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 480 tons, 10 guns, 500 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Hongkong.
Bedford, British cruiser, Capt. S. E. Brakine, R.N., Cruising.
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 500 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Davison, Shanghai.
Belmont, gunboat, 710 tons, 500 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Bamford, Hongkong.
Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L. Majumdar, Shanghai.
Clio, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D. S. Raikes, Hongkong.
Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Gresson, Hongkong.
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 1400 tons, 11 guns, 700 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, Hongkong.
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 400 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Purwall, Hongkong.
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 400 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. C. Dixon, Hongkong.
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 400 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. A. Parnall, Hongkong.
Kent, armoured, 350 tons, 11 guns, 2200 h.p., Captain S. V. Y. de Horsey, en route Nagasaki.
King Alfred, British cruiser, Flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander in Chief, 11,000 tons, Capt. Cecil F. Thorneycroft, Cruising.
Kinsale, river gunboat, 410 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. P. Crabtree, Yangtze.
Monmouth, cruiser, 350 tons, Capt. J. A. Tilly, Cruising.
Moorhous, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan, Hongkong.
Nightingale, river gunboat, 35 tons, 24 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai.
Osiris, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 600 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Kiddie, Hongkong.
Robin, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Walter, West River.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. H. Tuckell, West River.
Snipe, river gun boat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. H. Tuckey, Yangtze.
Taken, torpedo boat destroyer, Basa, Straits, Hongkong.
Tamir, river-cruiser ship, 400 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Stokes, Hongkong.
Taal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. H. Giffie, Yangtze.
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 500 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. West, Shanghai.
Virago, torp do-boat destroyer, 305 tons, 6 guns, 630 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, Hongkong.
Watwitch, river-cruiser ship, 620 tons, 600 h.p., Comdr. R. W. Glenn, Szechow.
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Cox, Hongkong.
Wilson, gunboat, 135 tons, 2 guns, 510 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. R. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. J. Todd, Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Kuox, Yangtze.

